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The historical development of the language - the basis of human history

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ABSTRACT

The study of the national language is largely dependent on the study of the history of the people who speak the language. The people are the creators of their own culture and language as well as the creators of their own history. We study the history and culture of the people by learning the language. It is directly related to the study of the linguistic features of the dialects that exist in the language. As is known, everything that occurs in social life is reflected first and foremost in the vocabulary of the language. But over time, some words become consumed and gradually forgotten. Such words are mainly related to the material way of life of the people, but are also a rich source of information about the ethnos' history. This article discusses such words that are preserved in Uzbek dialects of Navoi region. **Keywords:** dialect, language history, obsolete word, written monuments, lexical layer, change of word meanings.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that vibrant folklore is a more ancient source than the written monuments of literary language. It is worth noting that each nation has its own vocabulary - a treasure trove of words. It changes more and more depending on the historical development of the people, and when some outdated words go out of the way of speech, the language is constantly enriched by the creation and introduction of new words. The meanings of the existing words change, become increasingly expanded and filled. However, the main dictionary of the language has been preserved for centuries as the basis of the dictionary system. It is well known that, "The level of learning of each language is inextricably linked with the knowledge of its internal regularities, the characterization of the dialects of that language, and the identification of the treasures stored in them."

It is well known that Uzbek dialects, being a branch of the Uzbek language, have a literary language and a common lexical layer that is common to all Uzbeks. There is also another peculiar lexical group in Uzbek dialects that is related to the material living conditions of these shenanigans and to the economic development of the area where she is spoken [4, p. 400].

The vocabulary vocabulary has a strong connection with the life of the people as a novelty section of the language. That is why it is so important to write words that are the spiritual wealth of the people. Failure to record such spiritual wealth is like losing the most valuable material and spiritual monument. In the lexical layer of Uzbek folklore in Navoi region, there are words that have been used in the national language for a long time. Certainly, these are ancient words that depend on the lifestyle of the people living in the area, its history, customs and ceremonies. These poems contain events that are not recorded in other dialects of the Uzbek language and are preserved only in the language of ancient monuments. This proves the preservation of ancient Turkic linguistic units within the Uzbek vocabulary of Navoi region. Such factual materials are undoubtedly of great scientific importance not only for the history of the Uzbek dialect, but also for addressing the theoretical issues of the dialectology of the Turkic languages.

If you look at the history of the Navoi region, it is in the center of the ancient city of Karmana. For centuries it was one of the largest centers of education and culture of our country, where trade and cultural relations were developed. That is why the fame of the city is widely spread and is among the most popular cities of Central Asia such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Shash, Nasaf and Balkh. Archaeological excavations in the villages of Uchtut, Ijand, Sangbursoy, and Voush of present-day Navbakhor district of Navoi region have found the tools of the Stone Age hunters. The discovery of ancient mining culture in the northern parts of Karmana also suggests that the mining industry was first established in Central Asia 5-7 thousand years ago. Also, rock paintings on both sides of the Sarmishsai Gorge are another unique example of primitive culture. According to the researcher of stone drawings A. Kabirov, these images belong to the II millennium

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BC. Our ancestors were not only skillful hunters, but also very talented. Sources say that the ancient Sogdian villages originated in the vicinity of Samarkand, and then spread along the Zarafshan River. It is worth noting that the Great Silk Road is an ancient trade route linking China, Central Asia and the Middle East. Karmana is located on this Great Silk Road. It certainly shows that Karmana was one of the major shopping centers of that time. Karmana is one of the ancient cities with its historical and cultural monuments, inhabited by great scientists, scientists, fuzalos, sheikhs and saints.

Indeed, people living in Uzbekistan, including Navoi region, are the ancestors of the ancient people. This data alone proves that the Navoi region is an array of dialectal zones.

This is also confirmed by the sheba materials collected in the area. The reasons why Navoi region dialects (hereinafter referred to as NVS) are different are also relevant.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Local people of Navoi region have been engaged in crafts and handicrafts since ancient times. The types of handicrafts include blacksmithing, carpentry, pottery, gardening, wheelchair production, cradle-making, woodworking, copper-cutting, stone-making and processing. All of this indicates that the people of the area under study are ancestors from ancient times.

It is well-known that the words and terms related to the lifestyle of the people can be expressed in different forms in the dialects in the dialect. Because the words and terms associated with the living conditions of the people in one dialect may not be in another dialect or can be expressed in another. It is possible to say that the Uzbek language, lexical units in Uzbek dialects, including the NWS, are etymologically ancient Turkic words that are more common than those used. Comparison of the layered vocabulary of the study area with the common lexical units found in ancient Turkic written sources helps to draw sound conclusions. That is why it is important to note that Mahmoud Koshgari's interlocutorship with the works of Devonu lugotit Turk and AK Burovkov's "XII-XIII Central Asian Interpretation Vocabulary" is important in establishing vocabulary words in the dialects of this region. This can be seen in the lexical units of various fields. We especially find vocabulary related to material life. If we look at our past history, like all other nations, the Uzbek people made and used the tools they needed for their livelihood. The name of the item, which is used extensively in everyday life, is named in Uzbek language and in its dialects. The word "farewell" is used in the US.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Mahmud Kashghari, the word dishes meant bowls and dishes in the mouths of tongues and arguins. In the healthy dialect of the Khakas language, the word is found in idols, in the Tuva language, as vessels (wooden objects). From the types of utensils used in the household, the word bowls are used by different names, depending on the material they make. PVC: ceramic bowl // porcelain bowl.

One of the most common household items is a bowl used for dipping dishes, which is used in various dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language. HVAC: ceramic plate, ceramic plate // dish, Tashkent: dish (porcelain platter // ceramic bowl), Fergana, Andijan: peacock, Jizzakh: Tavaks, Bukhara: Tavaks, Kashkadarya: Tavagan // peacock.

One of the oldest used household items in the US is the word guppi // quitar. The kouve is a long wooden bowl with cylindrical shaped cylinders designed to whisk milk and produce fat [5, p. 419]. In Navoi region, this dish is made without oil and shaken. Daily diary is one of the most commonly used household appliances. Chakich is a domestic device for wire sticks and poultry, in non-welded wooden sticks. Wire rods, feathers, bakers [6, p. 447]. In the PVS: nompar // nonpar, if you like, kholzanak, thach. Comparison. Tashkent: chakich, Andijan: tailor, Khorezm: tikach // tukach, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Jizzakh: nonpar // nompar, Ikon: duki. Domestic appliances used for grinding and grinding flour have been used under various names: grinding, grinding, grinding, and Asia. In this word, the word is used in heavy // keli // joshshaks. When sewing something, we use angles. In English literary embroidery it is found in figurines, which represent the metal objects to be fingertip. In the study area dialects, one type of flour soup, called leukemia, is used with several names. This word is used in Chuy, but in Kyzyl-Cha, it is called, but in Kyzyltepa it is called, and in the Navbakhor dialects. Although they are referred to by several names, they still refer to each other. It is used in the corner vocabulary of chuwahs. In the case study, the word polygon is used instead of the word polygon. In English, the word lever is used in swimmers. The blueprint for the reddish

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sheets is also used to swim. The word floating is used in the Bukhorosheva. Cold vocabulary can be found in many different forms. The headwash is used instead of the cold lexeme.

4. METHODOLOGY

The word is also found in other words. Comparison. Jizzakh: burglar, Tashkent: big: (cold) - Kashkadarya, Samarkand: great. The word chuchwara in the Uzbek literary language is used as barak // barak in NWS. Also known as the Kyzyltepa dialects. The word Nakim is pronounced with the names in the studied dialects such as pancakes, thighs, lips, and guppies. Instead of the word for skullcaps in the Uzbek literary language, the TLC uses more leisurely, lexeme. It is also used in place of tyubeteyka.

5. MAIN PART

Earlier this word was used in a neighborhood of Navoi where few Turkmen lived. In the Uzbek literary language, an ant instead of the word ant is used lexeme morcha // pepper. This word is echoed in other dialects. Comparison: Samarkand, Bukhara: morcha, Kashkadarya, // muchcha. Navoiviloyatsheva lexeme is used in the word "flower" with the word "flower". This word is used in other phonetic variants. Comparison. Bukhara: water-borne, Samarkand: nozzuy, Kashkadarya: bakery, Khorezm nazwai. The mint word in the Uzbek literary language is called pidana, sarcophagus in the poems of Navoi region. Unless we learn these words in the dialect, they will change and disappear over time. Therefore, learning and enjoying the national dialects should be one of the main tasks of today.

Studying the national dialects will undoubtedly help us to learn the history of our people and the historical stages of our language. The purpose of studying the national dialects is also to study the history of the people, the stages of development of the language. It can also serve as a rich source for the study of ancient written monuments. Many of the words used in the Navoi region dialects are also found in ancient written monuments. Indeed, there are a lot of different phonetic, grammatical, and especially lexical units in the Turkish written monuments, including Mahmud Kashghari's Devonu Lugotit Turk in relation to other Turkic languages, especially the Kipchaks, Oguz and the dark-Uigur dialects of the Uzbek language. . In his works, Kashgari perfectly explained the ancient tribes of Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uighur, Tatar, and other peoples, and their languages. Many words in the WMD are used in the same way and in the same sense as in Devon [3]. For example: in NWH: inay // enak, in DLT: inay (I, 135. ad orp cows); HVD: frog at DLT: frog (III, 24. fr. Frog); In the oral cavity: back, DLT: back (I, 148. ad.orph back, surface); HVAC: warmth, DLT: warmth (III, 59, ad.orph, Heat); In the US: whip, DLT: whip (I, 341. ed.orf.); In the HVD: a grinder, in a DLT: like a hammer (I. 144. Ad. Spencer). There are many such examples. The same conclusion can be reached by comparing the dialects of the region with the work of "Tafsir of Central Asia of the XII-XIII centuries". For example: box (Box, 219), swimmer, swimmer ("Tafsir", 276), full name ("Tafsir", 283) ~ home ("Tafsir"), 388) - as a copy (in Uzbek).

6. CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of the ancient dialects of the dialects of the speech of the people living in the area today shows that these words are in ancient sources.

The vocabulary of the Vocabulary is etymologically Turkic (Uzbek) words. The dialects of this region, being part of the Uzbek language, have provided the foundation for the development of our language, with its ancient linguistic phenomenon, developed and enriched and improved over the centuries.

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